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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. 10/036,843 12/21/2001 31890/1613 4914 Christopher Robert Carlson EXAMINER 27433 7590 11/18/2004 **FOLEY & LARDNER** NGUYEN, PHONG H 321 NORTH CLARK STREET PAPER NUMBER ART UNIT **SUITE 2800** CHICAGO, IL 60610-4764 3724 DATE MAILED: 11/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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| | Application No. | Applicant(s) | 9 |
| Office Action Summary | 10/036,843 | CARLSON ET AL. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Phong H Nguyen | 3724 | |
| The MAILING DATE of this communic Period for Reply | ation appears on the cover sheet with | h the correspondence addres | ss |
| A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication of the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30). If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statused in the second of the period for reply within the set or extended period for reply within the | ATION. 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a relication. days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty tory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT II, by statute, cause the application to become ABA | ply be timely filed (30) days will be considered timely. HS from the mailing date of this commu | unication. |
| Status | | | |
| 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed | on <u>19 September 2004</u> . | | |
| |)⊠ This action is non-final. | | |
| 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. | | | |
| Disposition of Claims | | | |
| 4) | withdrawn from consideration. | | |
| Application Papers | | | |
| 9) The specification is objected to by the | Examiner. | | |
| 10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner. | | | |
| Applicant may not request that any objecti | on to the drawing(s) be held in abeyand | ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). | |
| Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the same sheet (s) including the sa | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | |
| Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 | | • | |
| <u> </u> | ocuments have been received. ocuments have been received in Ap the priority documents have been real Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). | oplication No received in this National Sta | ge |
| Attachment(s) | | | |
| 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or Paper No(s)/Mail Date | D-948) Paper No(s) | ummary (PTO-413) /Mail Date formal Patent Application (PTO-15) | 2) |

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
- Claims 1-9, 12, 14-21, 23-28, 30, 31 and 33-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.
 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (3,768,177) in view of Taylor (5,511,472),
 Rasheed et al. (US Pub. 2002/0009695 A1) and Shimizu et al. (4,562,717).

Regarding claims 1, 2, 12, 17, 23, 31 and 36, Thomas teaches a base 10 with pegs 19 capable of being used as a base of an embossing system. See Fig. 1. Thomas does not teach an embossing apparatus. Taylor teaches an embossing apparatus having an upper template, a lower template and a scoring tool 19. See Figs. 1-5. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to rest the templates as taught by Taylor on the base as taught by Thomas so that artists have a stable workplace to hold templates for embossing artworks. It is noted that the Taylor's templates would be rested on the top of backing board 20 in Thomas' base.

Thomas teaches artworks with textures in the background but does not teach texture plates. See Fig. 1. Rasheed et al. teach texture plates for creating textures on artworks. See Fig. 2. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to incorporate texture plates as taught by Rasheed et al. to the embossing apparatus as taught by Taylor to create background textures for an artwork. It is noted

that as a user desires to create a background texture for an artwork, he/she would replace the Thomas' backing board 20 by a desired texture plate as taught by Thomas.

Taylor does not teach the size of the upper template and the lower template. Shimizu et al. teach the size of the upper template 2 is slightly larger than the size of the lower template 3 to create a pronounced embossment. See Fig. 10. It is noted that the drawing process and the embossing process are similar since both processes involve in raising a surface of a work piece into bosses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to make the size of the upper template to be slightly larger than the size of the lower template to create a pronounced embossment.

Regarding claims 3 and 27, a scoring tool 19 is best seen in Fig. 2 in Taylor.

Regarding claims 4, 5 and 26, the upper template, the lower template and the texture plate of Taylor are removably connected to the base of Thomas.

Regarding claims 6, 18, 19 and 25, the upper and the lower template are hingedly coupled to each other. See Fig. 4 in Taylor.

Regarding claims 7, 14 and 24, a depressed portion of the base 10 is best seen in Fig. 1 in Thomas.

Regarding claims 8, 9, 20, 21, 28 and 30, Taylor does not teach a specific thickness of the upper and the lower template but teaches the effecting of the thickness of the templates on a worked paper. See col. 1, lines 20-25. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to use templates with appropriate thickness to accommodate a worked paper with different thickness or resiliency so that the worked paper would not be stretched beyond its breaking point during the embossing process.

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Regarding claim 15, a stylus 19 is best seen in Fig. 2 in Taylor.

Regarding claims 16 and 37, Taylor teaches two pegs on the lower template and two holes on the upper templates in order to align the templates together. See Fig. 5. However, as one uses those templates with a base having two pegs for aligning templates as taught by Thomas, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to replace two pegs on the lower templates as taught by Taylor by two holes so that both templates can mate with the pegs.

Regarding claims 33-35, Taylor teaches providing a light box to create an outline of the cutout on the paper to be embossed which acts as the guide for the embossing tool. See col. 1, lines 28-32. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art provide the base as taught by Thomas a light source as taught by Taylor in order to create an outline of the cutout on the paper.

3. Claims 10, 11, 22 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (3,768,177) in view of Taylor (5,511,472) and Rasheed et al. (US Pub. 2002/0009695 A1) as applied to claims above, and further in view of Carbone (6,216,354 B1).

The combination of Thomas, Taylor and Rasheed does not teach providing a grid pattern on the templates. Carbone teaches providing grid patterns 18 and 20 to help orient paper between the templates correctly. See Fig. 1 and col. 2, lines 31-35. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide a grid pattern on the templates as taught by Carbone to help artists orienting paper on the templates correctly.

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Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed on 08/19/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding the argument with respect to the newly amended claims 1, 12 and 23, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Shimizu teaches a lower template 3 having an exposed outer edge around a perimeter of a shape when the lower template and an upper template 2 are in alignment wherein the upper and lower template interact to provide a crisp embossment.

Regarding arguments with respect to every single prior art, a single prior does not anticipate the claimed invention; a combination of prior arts does. Thus, the arguments are moot.

The Examiner suggests including the limitation of providing a scoring tool to trace a circumference of a shape to form a crisp embossment to the existent independent claims to overcome the prior arts.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phong H Nguyen whose telephone number is 703-305-4989. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Allan Shoap can be reached on 703-308-1082. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PN: pw

November 9, 2004

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